Numb. 238.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From June 14. to June 21. 1733.

From the London Journal.

A DISCOURSE on the Principles of ſome Modern Infidels; *occaſioned by ſeveral late Books and Pamphlets.*

THE ſole Deſign of all our Diſcourſes on Morality and Religion, being to ſerve the Cauſe of Virtue, we are under the higheſt Obligation to oppoſe every Opinion that tends to deſtroy or weaken the Force of it. This was the Reaſon why we appeared in ſuch good Earneſt againſt Superſtition: becauſe Superſtition is a moſt terrible Enemy to all that is Great and Good among Men; and hath committed ſuch Ravages upon Common Senſe, Liberty, Humanity, and all ſocial Virtue, that it is impoſſible to read the Devaſtations it hath occaſioned, by filling its Votaries with a Spirit of Hatred to Men, under a Pretence of Zeal for God, without the utmoſt Horror and Deteſtation.

But Superſtition is not the only Enemy to Virtue; falſe Religion hath, indeed, weakned the natural Foundation of Virtue, in order to raiſe up a Building of another Kind: But there are a Sett of Men, who by *falſe Philoſophy* and *falſe Wit*, and under a Pretence of reſcuing Mankind from *Superſtition*, have dug up the very Foundations of *Common Honeſty*.

The Superſtitious have, it muſt be owned, mingled ſome virtuous Principles with their By-Laws and Political Inſtitutions; but theſe Savage Philoſophers (of whom Mr. *Hobbes* was the Father) have, in ſpite to Religion, tore up every religious and moral Principle, denied every natural and ſocial Affection, and endeavour'd to render Men as much Wolves as they deſcribed them; and they have deſcribed them worſe than 'tis poſſible the vileſt of them, with the worſt Intention, could ever become. They might, perhaps, imagine, that this Univerſal Scepticiſm, or rather general renouncing of all moral Principles, was the beſt Way to deal with the Dogmatical Spirit which prevailed in religious Subjects: But is there no Way to deſtroy what is falſe, but by deſtroying what is true with the falſe? Are Truth and Falſhood ſo inſeparably connected? Becauſe Virtue has been injured, oppreſſed, and overlaid by the too fond Care of its tender Nurſes, muſt we cruelly ſtab it to the Heart? Muſt we renounce all natural Faith, Juſtice and Equity? deny that any Action is right or wrong in Nature; and aſſert that Force or Power alone conſtitutes Right and Wrong? Muſt we conceive ſuch a Horror againſt Superſtition as to be frightned out of our Senſes? And becauſe ſome Men have introduced Darkneſs, muſt we ſhut our Eyes againſt the Light, and wink hard not to ſee the natural, eternal, and neceſſary Difference of Things, which are as eaſily diſcerned as a Cube from a Circle? Yet to this Pitch of Extravagance hath the warm anti-zeal and irreligious Frenzy of ſome Modern Reformers carryed them. The Words *Religion*, *Church*, or *Faith*, throw them into Convulſions. There was an old Atheiſtical Gentleman, very well known in Town, who in the late Queen's Time, broke his Heart, and died of Grief, upon paſſing of the Act of Parliament for *building Fifty new Churches*; and there is another now living of theſe *Anti-Enthuſiaſtical Enthuſiaſts*, who will croſs the Way if he meets a Prieſt; And ſo general are the Schemes of *Hobbes* and *Spinoza* grown, for rooting up *Virtue* and *Deity* that even the Seſſions Papers have got ſome of theſe *faſhionable Free Thinkers*; who, from the *witty Retailers* of ſuch Principles have learned to ſay, "That were it not for the Laws, they "would rob and murder their Friends: That there is no "God at all; or if there is one, he, *the Murderer himſelf*, is "a Part of the Divine Being;" And we have, juſt now, ſeen a Pamphlet called *A Philoſophical Diſſertation upon Death*, where Murder Adultery, Sodomy, Treachery, and all kind of Villanies, are juſtified and affirmed to be no Crimes.

If this be the Caſe, we have got much indeed by getting rid of *Superſtition*. Who had not rather live with the Eccleſiaſtical Savages in *Spain* and *Italy*, than with theſe unnatural Savages? for the One only deſtroy Hereticks; but the other may, according to their own Principles, deſtroy their moſt intimate Acquaintance and beſt Friends, when their Intereſt lies that Way and they can do it with Impunity: For, if they are throughly perſwaded, That Men are only a *Bundle of Paſſions*, which abſolutely govern them; that Virtue is only a *Wild Gooſe Chace*, and that there is no Right or Wrong but what the Law makes; then, if they can eſcape the Law, they eſcape all Puniſhment in this World or the next. Not ſo with the Superſtitious; who if they eſcape the Law, can't ſhake off a certain Horror and Confuſion of Mind, nor a Dread of ſome Being inviſible, who ſees in the Dark; from whoſe Preſence no Man can fly, and whoſe Power no Man can avoid. So that the worſt Superſtition is better than this Immoral Philoſophy. For the Superſtitious are under the Influence of the Laws, as well as theſe Pretenders to Freedom of Thought; and have Principles of Moral Actions too, in all Caſes but Hereſy, which theſe Men by their own Confeſſion, are abſolutely without.

Some of theſe Writers are, indeed, more guarded than others; they are *Savages a little civilized*; for tho' they deny the *Thing*, they'll own the *Name*: Yes, they ſay, there is ſomething we may call Virtue but 'tis only Self-Love; Hoſpitality and Humanity to Strangers and People in Diſtreſs is only a more complete and deliberate Selfiſhneſs; Love of Country, and Love of Mankind, is only Self Love; Magnanimity and Courage too, are Modifications of this univerſal Self Love; where a Fortune is parted with for the ſake of others; and Life that is *Self*, is hazarded and loſt for the ſake of others, 'tis all Self-Love; for it ſeems, *we gain our ſelves by loſing our ſelves*. Theſe *paradoxical* Free Thinkers equal the *Orthodox* in Abſurdities. But to go on with our Account of theſe Virtue Haters; Act as diſintereſtedly as we are able, SELF, they ſay, is ſtill at the Bottom: Whereas if the petty Retailers of this Enigmatical Wit would tell us (as Lord *Shaftsbury* ſays) what *Self Intereſt* was, and determine *Happineſs and Good*, there would be an End of all this ſophiſtical Play of Words; for in this we all agree, that *Happineſs* is to be purſued, and in Fact, was always ſought after; but whether found in following Nature, or giving way to common Affection; or in ſuppreſſing all Humanity, & turning every Paſſion towards *Private Advantage*, *Self Intereſt*, or the Preſervation of *mere Life*; This is the Matter in Debate.

'Tis own'd that a good Man feels exquiſite Pleaſure in giving Happineſs to others; infinitely more than a ſelfiſh Man feels in

in taking Happineſs from others to promote his own Intereſt: and yet no Man in his Senſes ever confounded theſe Actions, or called ſuch different and contrary Acts by the *ſame Name.*

There are not two more diſtinct Characters in the World, than the *Benevolent* and the *Selfiſh* Man: Both, indeed have Pleaſure in their ſeveral Purſuits; (for ſome Degree of Pleaſure muſt attend every voluntary Action;) but the Pleaſure of the Benevolent Man ariſes ſolely from the Conſciouſneſs of *giving Pleaſure to others*; and the Pleaſure of the Selfiſh Man ariſes ſolely from the Conſciouſneſs of *ſome Advantage to himſelf*; and therefore we juſtly call the one a *Selfiſh Action*, and ſay it proceeds from *Self-Love*; and the other not from *Self-Love*, but the *Love of others*: For the Benevolent Man often parts with his own Happineſs, and denies himſelf for the Good of others: but the Selfiſh Man often ſacrifices the Good of others to his own Self Intereſt.

We ought not to conclude this Diſcourſe upon theſe faſhionable Doctrines of ſome Men, who have arrogantly aſſumed, and infamouſly diſgraced one of the higheſt Characters in Life, that of *Free Thinker*; without obſerving, That by thus ſtriking at the Root of all Virtue, making Vice a National Advantage, and laughing at all Honeſty, Humanity and Good Nature, they have deſtroyed the very End for which alone all wiſe and good Men oppoſed *Superſtition* and *Prieſtcraft*. The ſole Reaſon of oppoſing Superſtition was becauſe it was an Enemy to *Social Virtue*, and under a Pretence of *ſupernatural Charity* had deſtroyed all *Humanity*; becauſe it had impiouſly invaded all the *natural* Rights of Mankind, under a Notion of Revelation from God. This was the Reaſon (as the Author of the *Growth of Deiſm*, ſaid *now* to be a Biſhop of the Church of *England*, acknowledges) why ſome worthy and good Men fell into Deiſm. The exorbitant Powers, extravagant Claims, and abſurd Doctrines of Churchmen made Deiſts of ſome, and obliged others (ſuch as Dr. *Tillotſon*, &c.) to teach Chriſtianity as a Repetition and Enforcement of the great *Law of Nature*: They advanc'd Natural Religion to deſtroy Superſtition; and by determinate and fixed Ideas of God, and of Right and Wrong in Nature, they tryed and meaſured all Pretences to Revelation; they ſet up a Standard, the *unalterable Reaſon or Nature* of Things, to which all Doctrines muſt ſubmit. But this Standard is now thrown down by the very Enemies to Superſtition, ſo that they have diſarmed themſelves, and have no Weapons left for the Combat; nor indeed is there any thing worth contending about, if there is no Honeſty nor Virtue in the World, nor any Right or Wrong in the Nature of Things.

Theſe Men have, therefore, play'd a very fine Game; for by denying the *natural Differences* of Things, and throwing down the *moral Standard*, they have left it impoſſible to ſhew the Falſhood of the moſt abſurd and wicked Religion that ever became National, even *Popery* it ſelf. And their Adverſaries muſt ever have the Advantage of them in the Opinion of the World; becauſe they will ſhew, that the ſame Men who oppoſe *Revelation*, do alſo oppoſe *Natural Religion and moral Virtue*. But we are reſolved to keep to the great *Standard of Nature or Reaſon*, by which we will try every Opinion of *ſuperſtitious* Men on one Side, and *profane and immoral* Men on t'other.

LONDON, March 17.

On Saturday Evening the Corps of Sarah Malcolm was privately inter'd from an Undertakers on Snow-Hill.

The Subſtance of the Paper deliver'd by her to Mr. Piddington was as follows, viz.

There is a juſt God, before whom we muſt give an exact Account of all our Actions; and as I muſt appear before the all-ſeeing Judge of Heaven and Earth, to give an Account of mine; ſo I take that great Judge to witneſs, what I declare is true.

Sunday, Jan. the 28th, Mary Tracy came to me, and drank Tea, and then I did conſent to that unhappy Act of robbing Mrs Duncomb; but I do declare before the Almighty God, that I did not know of the Murder. On Saturday the 3d of Feb. was the Time appointed; and accordingly about Ten o'Clock at Night, Mary Tracey came to Mr. Kerrol's Chambers, and I went to Mrs. Duncomb's, and on the Stairs I met the Maid, and ſhe ask'd me whether I was going to the old Maid? and I anſwer'd, Yes; and as ſoon as I thought ſhe had got down Stairs I would have gone in, but fearing Suſpicion, I ask'd who would go in? and James Alexander replied, He would; and the Door being left open for the Maid, againſt her Return, I gave James Alexander Directions to lye under the Maid's Bed, and deſired Tracey and Thomas Alexander to go and ſtay for me at my Maſter's Door until my Return, and accordingly they did; and when I came, I deſired they would go and ſtay for me at Duncomb's Stairs; and I went and lighted a Candle, and ſtirr'd my Maſter's Fire, and went again to Tracey and Thomas Alexander, who were on Mrs. Duncomb's Stairs, and there we waited till about Two of the Clock on Sunday the 4th of Feb. when I would have gone in; but then Thomas Alexander and Mary Tracey interrupted me, and ſaid, if you go in and they awake, they will know you, ſo ſtay on the Stairs; I made anſwer, that no one lived up ſo high but Mrs. Duncomb; and at length it was concluded that Mary Tracy and Thomas Alexander ſhould go in, and ſhut the Door, and accordingly they did, and there I remained till between Four and Five o'Clock, when they came out and ſaid Hip; and I came higher up; then they ask'd, which Way they ſhould ſhut the Door, and I told them to run the Bolt back and it would ſpring into its Place, which they did and came down: They asked where they ſhould divide what they had got? I asked, how much it was? they ſaid about 300 l. in Goods and Money; but ſaid they, we were forced to gag them all. I deſired to know, where they had found it? they ſaid, that Fifty Guineas of it was in the old Maid's Pocket, in a Leathern Purſe, beſides Silver; and above 150l. in a Drawer, beſides the Money they had out of a Box, the Tankard, one Silver Spoon, a Ring which was looped with Thread, one ſquare Piece of Plate, one Pair of Sheets, two Pillow beers, and five Shifts: We did divide all this near Figtree-Court, as alſo near Pump

Court

Court, and they ſaid, Beſure that you bury the Cole and Plate under Ground, until the Robbery is all over, &c. I being apprehended on Sunday Night, on the Monday Morning, when I was in the Compter, I ſaw Bridgwater, and he ask'd whether I had ſent for any Friends, I told him I had; and ſoon after he ſaid there was a Friend come to me; I ask'd whether it was Will. Gibbs, and he reply'd, yes; upon which I enquir'd of Gibbs how the Alexanders were, he ſaid they were well; he ask'd how I came to be taken, and I told him my Maſter having found the Tankard and ſome Linnen, and he having ſeen 90l. 16s. on Sunday the 4th of Feb. which perhaps through Surprize he forgot, but I had it all. He ſaid if I would give him Money he would get People that would ſwear that the Tankard was my Mother's; but ſaid I, you muſt get ſome to ſwear that I was at their Houſe; he ſaid it muſt be a Woman, and ſhe would not go without Four Guineas, and the Men two Guineas a-piece; ſo I gave him Twelve Guineas and he and his Friends were to be at the Bull's Head in Bread-ſtreet; but when I came before the worſhipful Alderman Brocas, I was committed to Newgate. When I was brought up to the Common-Side I was order'd to pull off my Riding-hood, and Peter Buck obſerved a Bulk in my Hair to hang down behind, and told Roger Johnſon that I certainly had Money in my Hair; then Johnſon brought me down in a Cellar, and told me that Peter Buck ſaid I had Money in my Hair, and he laid his Hand on my Head and bid me take it out, which I did, and he counted 36 Moidores, 18 Guineas, ſix Broad Pieces (two of them 25s. and four 23s. Pieces) half a 23s. five Crowns, and one Shilling. He then ſaid he would be clear'd and get out of Goal on that Account.

London, March 22. Yeſterday the King went to the Houſe of Peers in his Coach of State, attended therein by the Right Hon. the Earl of Scarborough, Maſter of the Horſe, and the Earl of Selkirk, Lord of the Bedchamber in waiting; and his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion.

The Bill for the free Importing and Exporting of Diamonds, &c.

The Bill for all Law Proceedings to be in Engliſh.

The Bill for rebuilding St. George's *Church, as one of the fifty new Churches.*

The Bill for encloſing common Fields in Warwickſhire.

The Bill for Enrollment of Deeds.

The Bill for allowing further Time for taking the Oaths.

The River Dun Bill.

The Earl of Thomond's Bill. And

One Naturalization Bill.

Genoa, Feb. 7. We hear from Barcelona, that a Veſſel carrying the Engliſh Flag, was lately attack'd by a Spaniſh Privateer off that Place, but ſhe defended herſelf with great Bravery, and having loſt all her Men except three, the ſame conducted her ſafe into Cagliari.

Madrid, Feb. 17. Our laſt Letters from Seville mention the King to be in a fair Way of Recovery; and thoſe from Barcelona relate, that upon Advice that a Corſair of Algiers had taken, almoſt in Sight of that City, a ſmall Catalan Bark laden with Wine, the Governor immediately order'd to Sea a Ship of 8 Guns and 120 Men, who having good Fortune came up with the Algerine the ſame Evening, directly attack'd her, and the Fight continu'd till next Morning with great Vigour, when the Catalan diſcover'd her to have been formerly a Neapolitan Veſſel, carrying 16 Guns, and having on board near 200 Moors, notwithſtanding which ſhe grappled her, kill'd a great Number of her Men with ſmall Shot, and being on the Point of boarding her, the Captain perceiv'd another Turk making towards him, upon which he prudently tack'd about, with the Prize that he had retaken from the Corſair, and brought the ſame ſafe into Barcelona.

Hamburgh, March 13. We hear from Stockholm, that they continue hard at Work there in fitting out their Fleet; and from Petersburgh, that Orders have been ſent to the Ruſſian Ports, to equip ſeveral Men of War, to be in a Readineſs to put to Sea in Caſe of Need.

BOSTON, *June* 7.

His Excellency's SPEECH to the new Aſſembly now ſitting here.

Gentlemen of the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

IT is a Satisfaction to me at this Time to meet you in General Aſſembly.

Diſpatch in the publick Affairs of the Province, is what you ſhould always have in View, and the neceſſary Supply of the Treaſury challenges your earlieſt Care.

In Obedience to His Majeſty I muſt inform you, He ſtill expects that you make Proviſion for the Support of His Governor, according to his Royal Inſtruction lying with you.

I have nothing more to recommend to you, but that all your Proceedings in this Seſſion may diſcover your Duty and Loyalty to the King, and convince the World, that you are conſtantly govern'd by a real Love to your Country.

Your acting conformable to theſe Principles is of abſolute Neceſſity for eſtabliſhing the true Welfare of this People.

May 31. 1733. J. BELCHER.

Extract from the Votes of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 1.

'The Houſe entred into the Conſideration 'of that Part of His Excellency's Speech re- 'lating to the Supply of the Treaſury, and after

‘ after a Debate thereon, on a Motion made ‘ and ſeconded, *Voted*, That the Houſe at ‘ Three a Clock this Afternoon will take into ‘ Conſideration the Affair of Supplying the ‘ Treaſury.

‘ *P. M.* According to the Order of the ‘ Forenoon the Houſe entred into the Conſi- ‘ deration of the Supply of the Treaſury, and ‘ and after a conſiderable Time ſpent in deba- ‘ ting on that Affair, the Houſe voted that a ‘ Bill be prepared for the Supply of the Trea- ‘ ſury, agreeable to the Bill paſſed for that ‘ Purpoſe in *June* laſt.

‘ *Martis Die 5 Jun.* On a Motion made ‘ and ſeconded, *Ordered*, That the Houſe at ‘ Three a Clock to Morrow Afternoon will ‘ take into Conſideration that Part of His Ex- ‘ cellency's Speech which relates to his Sup- ‘ port.

‘ *Mercurii die 6 Jun. P. M.* According to ‘ the Order of Yeſterday, the Houſe entred ‘ into the Conſideration of that Part of His ‘ Excellency's Speech, which relates to His ‘ Support, and after ſome Debate, the Que- ‘ ſtion was put, *Whether the Houſe will come ‘ into the ſettling a Salary on the Governor ac- ‘ cording to the Inſtruction referred to in his Ex- ‘ cellency's Speech?* It paſs'd in the Negative, ‘ *Nemine Contradicente.*

‘ And afterwards on a further Debate, the ‘ Queſtion was put, *Whether the Houſe at this ‘ Time will prepare the Draft of a Bill for his ‘ Excellency's Support, agreeable to the Act paſt ‘ laſt Year for that purpoſe?* It paſs'd in the ‘ Negative.

‘ A Bill entituled, *An Act for Supplying the ‘ Treaſury with the Sum of* Seventy Thouſand ‘ Pounds. Read a third Time, and paſs'd to ‘ be engroſs'd.

We hear from Salem, that a Negro Woman there, determining to go into her own Country, as ſhe call'd it, took a Bottle of Rum and two Biskets, and carryed them into the Burying-Place, where ſhe dug a Hole and cover'd 'em, and then took a Knife and cut her Belly ſo much that her Guts came out; the Wound was ſew'd up, but ſhe died a Day or two afterwards.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, June 18. *Inward Entries.*
Sloop Eliſabeth and Anne, Turner Gibbs from Jamaica.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Joanah J. Fitz Randolph for N. Carolina, Sloop St Patrick T. Petty for N. Providence, Brig Stephen and Eliſabeth J. Luſh for Antigua, Sloop Seaflower W. Axon for Coracoa, Sloop Patience Vincent Codin for Newfoundland.

Cleared.

Sloop Altena Ebenez. Wyatt, Sloop Margaret, R. Jempſon to Coracoa, Scooner Mary, T. Thatcher to Madera, Sloop Wheel of Fortune, J. Boſch to Boſton, Sloop Joana, F. Randolph to N. Carolina, Sloop St. Patrick, T. Petty to N Providence.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Brigt. Unity, Abel Cane from Briſtol, Sloop Ruby, J. Thatcher from Bermuda.

Entred out. Snow Elizabeth, James Rainford for Jamaica. Cleared. Scooner Anne, Alexander Draper to Rhode-Iſland.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Thomas Flexney, *Merchant, deceas'd, are deſired to pay the ſame without delay, unto* Clement Plumſted, *or* Samuel Powel, *Executors.*

Sundry likely young Negroes of about 10 *or* 12 *Years of age, to be Sold at* Thomas Broadgates *in* Morris's *Alley, between* Front-ſtreet *and* Second-ſtreet, *on reaſonable Terms.*

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Gabriel Wilkinſon *lately deceas'd, are hereby notified to make ſpeedy Payment, that further Trouble may be prevented. And all Perſons having any Demands on the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to* Anthony Wilkinſon *Executor, that they may be adjuſted.*

To be Sold,

A Choice Tract of Land well ſtored with Timber and Wood, and a Stone-Quarry, containing 407 *Acres ſituated in the Northern Liberties of the City of* Philadelphia, *lying between this Place and* Frankford, *diſtant three Miles and half from this City, bounded to the Weſtward above a Mile upon* Frankford *Creek. Whoever hath a mind to purchaſe the ſame; may treat with* William Rawle *in* Philadelphia.

N. B. *If ready Money cannot be procured conveniently for the Whole, Credit will be given for one Half a conſiderable time, upon Depoſiting the ſaid Premiſſes as a Security for the ſame.*

THomas Ingram *Cutler, next Door to the* Three Tuns *in* Cheſnut-ſtreet, *makes and ſells, Wholeſale or Retail at very reaſonable Rates, good Sickles, all ſorts of Knives and Forks, Shoemakers Knives, Butchers Knives, Razors, Sciſſars, Penknives, and alſo makes all ſorts of old Files and Raſps, likewiſes cuts old Files, old Raſps and Sickles very reaſonably.*

TO be SOLD by Joſeph Peace, the Exe- cutor of Thomas Wathel, *late of the Borough of* Briſtol, *in the County of* Bucks, *deceas'd; a good Lot, fronting three Streets, with a convenient large Stone Dwelling-Houſe on it, ſtanding very commodiouſly for keeping Shop or a Publick Houſe. Alſo a large Malt-Houſe and Brew-Houſe, with all Conveniencies for carrying on Malting and Brewing. Alſo a piece of Land containing about Fourteen Acres, with a Dwelling-Houſe on it, four or five Acres of Orchard bearing good Fruit, near four Acres of Meadow and Mowable Ground, all ſcituate in the Borough aforeſaid. Alſo, all Perſons that had any Accounts with the Deceaſed, are deſired to come and tettle the ſame with the ſaid Executor,* Joſeph Peace

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE.

ALL Perſons who are indebted to the General Loan-Office *of Pennſylvania, are hereby required ſpeedily to pay in their reſpective Quota's, otherwiſe their Mortgages will be put in Suit.*

Pennſyl' ſſ. *WHEREAS by an Act of General Aſſembly of this Province, 'tis directed that all the Bills of Credit emitted before the Year* 1729, *ſhould be ſunk and deſtroyed, &c.*

THESE are to deſire all Perſons, who are poſſeſs'd of any of the ſaid Bills, to bring them to the General Loan-Office, where they may have them exchanged for Neeb Ones.

N. B. *The Currency of the ſaid Bills being expired, they will not be received in Payment; but all Perſons bringing them to the ſaid Office, may have them exchanged as above.*

TO be ſold by William Fiſhbourn, *ſeveral Tracts of good Land in* Philadelphia *and* Bucks *Counties, being well water'd, and good Part fit for Meadowing. Alſo ſome Land already in good Meadow, with the Iſlands at* Briſtol, *and the Mills there, with Houſes, Lots and Lands thereto belonging. Alſo Houſes and Lots, and Ground-Rents forever, in* Philadelphia *City, on Reaſonable Terms.*

ALEPPO INK,

FOR the true ſtaining Black, equal to any Sort of Ink whatever; and far exceeding all other Sorts in the Laſtingneſs of its Colour: So that no Ink is ſo proper as this for Records, Deeds, and other Writings which ought to endure. Sold at the New Printing-Office, Price 1 *s.* 6 Bottle. Where alſo you may have good common Ink.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year,

Where Advertiſements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.